THE KAISAREA MASSACRE

GENDARMES JOINED THE RIOT-ERS IN KILLING CHRISTIANS.

Moven Hundred Lives Taken - Horrible Atrocttles-The Statement that the Armesians Began the Trouble at Lertous Only a Lie of the Turks - The Sultan Means to Exterminate the Christians.

LONDON, Dec. 15.-The Daily News will publish to-morrow a despatch from Constantinople confirming the statement of the representative of the United Press in that city regarding the number of Christians killed in the massacre at Kaisarea.

The massacre occurred on Nov. 30. The gendarmes joined the marauders in outraging women and girls. There is no doubt that the pillaging was done under direct orders from the

All the details of the massacre, giving the names of the victims, &c., are in the hands of the representatives of the powers, who find that it is uscless to remonstrate with the Porte. The Sultan is of the opinion that the European concert is a mere feint.

The despatch adds that the tragedy at Zeitoun is rapidly approaching its final stage. The state-ment that the Armenians in Zeitoun attacked the Moslems and burned their villages is an absolute lie, invented by the Arab Izzet to allenate European sympathy.
The lie means that the doom of the Armenians

Zeitoun is scaled. The Sultan will order them to be exterminated without delay.

The Softas intended to make a demonstration against the palace on Thursday last, but the police, who had been informed of the proposed action of the theological students, prevented it by arresting many of the intending participants.

The despatch further says that it is reported that there has been a further massacre at Kaisarea, but no confirmation of the report can be had and no details are given.

The Standard has a despatch from Constantinople which declares that the continuance of the massacres proves that the Sultan, although promising the powers to effect reforms, is acting in reality for the extermination of the Ar-

People in Constantinople cannot understand how the united powers hesitate to end this state of things, which is due to the perversity and wickedness of a small clique, when instant in-

of things, which is due to the perversity and wickedness of a small clique, when instant intervention would be welcomed by the whole Turkish nation.

The representative in Constantinople of the United Press, telegraphing under yesterday's date, says that advices fron the interior showed that forced conversions from Christianity to Mohammedanism are occurring everywhere. Women and children whose hunbands and fathers have been killed and whose homes have been destroyed, rather than to lead a life of vagabondage, have accepted Islamism, whereupon they were housed and fed by Turks. The sincerity of these conversions may be judged from what has occurred in Kaisarea. In this place many women whose protectors had fallen in the massacres had their choice of embracing the tenets of the Koran or being either hacked to picces or meeting the worse fate of being kidnapped. Ostensibly the women accepted Islamism, and thus rendered their lives and perhaps their honor secure.

It is now known that perhaps 1,000 persons were killed in the massacres in Kaisarea. The fury of the Kurds was not satisfied with the death of its victims, but vented itself upon the inaximate bodies. The mutilation of the corpses was frightful, and in many cases was of a nature that cannot be described.

In Harpoot sixty Christians fled to a church in the vain hope that its walls would furnish them a shelter against those who were crying for_the blood of the Armenians. They were permitted for a time to believe themselves secure, but suddenly the church was surrounded by a great number of Kurds. The doors were then blown in, and the Christians thought that they would be massacred within the sacred structure. They were not. Their captors took them one at a time outside the church, and there, heediess of the cries for mercy from the women and children, killed them, either by shooting or stabbing them. The first victim was the Protestant pastor of the church, who, as he was dragged out, bade the others, if they had to die, to die as Christians. He met his d

a mosque, and the Protestant church into a stable.

In Kaisarea the soldiers joined in the looting that accompanied the massacres.

Van and Trebizond are rapidly filling with refugees from the pillaged villages adjacent to those cities. Hundreds of women, almost completely exhausted from fear and lack of food, have reached Van and Trebizond. Their condition is most deniorable. They have been robbed of about everything they possessed. Large numbers of them were barefooted, and thin chemises were their only covering. These furnished no protection against the inclement weather. There is no doubt that many of those who escaped death at the hands of the Kurds will die from the effects of the exposure they have undergone, and many others will fall yietims of starvation. The promptest aid that can reach the sufferers from foreign counters. that can reach the sufferers from foreign coun tries will not avail to prevent an enormous death list from these causes, but unless aid is promptly fifmished from some quarter the deaths from famine will reach an appalling

deaths from famine will reach an appalling number.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard sends the text of the letter written by Said Pasha, the ex-Grand Vizier, to Sir Philip Currie, the British embassador, when he left the British Embassy, in which he sought refuge when he thought his life was endangered.

The letter confirms the published reasons for his taking the step he did, and says that despite his confidence in and respect for his sovereign, he was tired of the intrigues at the palace.

The letter then refers to the gracious messages sent to him by the Sultan while he was at the embassy, and says that not withstanding these he was compelled to consider the outrageous palace intrigues.

Constantinople. Dec. 15.—The torpedo

palace intrigues.

CONSTANTIOPLE. Dec. 15.—The torpedo gruiser Faucon, which is to act as the second French guard ship, has arrived here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Turkish Legation has received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"People of the Persian tribe of Kardars who attacked an Armenian village of Alpok (Van) were successfully repulsed by the imperial troops.

"The articles and cattle stolen at Amassia,
Marsovan, and Hajik were restored partly to
their owners. The situation at Zeitoun remains the same. Everywhere else order is
perfect. perfect.
"The attacks on the inhabitants of the villages of Zerkian and Kurzet (Van) were made by brigands that came from Persia."

RED CROSS IN ARMENIA.

Miss Barton Says that Some Delegates Who Go There May Not Come Back. BALTIMORE, Dec. 15,-Miss Clara Barton. famous for her philanthropic work as the President of the National Red Cross Society, delived a lecture to-night in the Second Univer salist Church on philanthropy.

She said that invitations to take charge of the work of succoring the destitute and starving Armenians came to the Red Cross Society from all parts of the country. As members of the Red Cross are always ready to go to any part of the world, regardless of personal risk, the invitation had been accepted. She said:

"That some of us who go to the wilds of Turkey may never return goes without saying, but no one of our field workers was ever known to hesitate to go anywhere duty called him or her." She said that invitations to take charge of the

her."

The speaker explained the mode of distributing the relief among the needy, and closed her remarks by saying that she would personally superintend the work.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT KIEL.

Sees the Naval Recruits Sworn In and Makes Them a Speech, KIEL, Dec. 15.-Emperor William arrived here at 8:30 o'clock this morning to attend the ceremony of swearing in a number of naval re-

good Christians and loyal to their Emperor and fatherland.

He referred to the victories achieved by the Germans in 1870, and said he trusted the recruits were ready to win similar victories.

After lunch the Emperor inspected the imperial dockyard. He dined aboard the war ship Eachsen.

PAN TAN GAME RAIDED.

Whirteen Chinese Camblers Arrested in

Roundsman Burke and five policemen from the Eldridge street station raided a fan tan game the Eldridge street station raided a fan tan game which was in progress last night in Lee Kee's laundry at 2 Division street. The police gained an entrance to the place by breaking down a rear-door. They found thirteen Chinamen, including the Kee, playing fan tan and other gambling games with metal chips and cards.

The thinamen darted into ounks and closets when they saw the police, but they were hauled from their indiago blaces and placed under arrest. The unluck's thirteen will be arraigned in Essex Market Folice Court to-day. THE HARRY LEON SWINDLE.

He Put \$21,000 in Chicago Banks, Orders ods, and Drew Out the Money.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The mystery of the Harry Leon failure in Chicago, by which about wenty New York Jewellers were defrauded out of \$90,000 worth of jewelry in September last, has been cleared away by the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and two of the principals in case have been arrested on caplases issued by the United States Court. Since the failure. last September, Harry Leon has been in hiding and was only found last week. Leon had the alternative of telling how the fraud was carried out and who was implicated or of going to jail. He decided he would rather stay out of fall and told his story. His confession implicates Alvah A. Ketcham, Peter D. Eberman, O. C. St. Clair, John E. Bull, and a man named Castlereigh, alias Lyon. Ketcham and Eberman have been arrested.

Leon says that he was working for a Madison street lewelry firm, and Ketcham and Eberman offered to set him up in business and make him rich. They explained that he was to represent that he had inherited \$40,000, to represent that he had inherited \$40,000, and upon such representation was to obtain a stock of jeweiry on credit. Eberman went to the Central Trust Company and deposited \$0,000 in Leon's name. As soon as the deposite was made he took a certificate of deposit from Leon, properly endorsed, so that the money was still under his control.

Ketcham went to the Royal Trust Company and deposited \$8,000 in the same manner. This was not quite chough of a showing, so Banker H. D. Tolman was called on to furnish \$20,000 more. Tolman took the money to the Commercial National Bank, and, it is said, deposited it to the credit of Leon, but before he left the building he had the deposit certificate in his bossession endorsed by Leon so that his money was safe. For this service it is alleged that Mr. Tolman received the sum of \$150.

leged that Mr. Tolman received the sum of \$750.

This being accomplished, Leon wrote to the New York Jewellers' Association that he was going to open business in Chicago, and opened negotiations for his stock. He represented that he had just inherited \$40,000, and that there was at present \$34,000 to his credit in Chicago banks. His statements as regards the deposits were investigated, and the banks' books showed that the money was deposited to his credit. As soon as the investigation was completed the money was withdrawn and went back to its rightful owners. Leon placed bis orders, received the goods, and then made away with them.

Other arrests will probably follow, and it is expected that New York jewellers will recover a part, at least, of their money.

THE LONG SWEET IN DIXIE. Joys of the Sugar Cane Season Bown in Old Mississippl.

From the Philadelphia Times It is molasses-making time in Mississippi-a once a busy and festive period with the farmers and their families. To one unused to the art it is a sight of some interest, while to the initiated it seems to be the crowning glory of the year's on so extensive a scale as on the Louisiana sugar plantations. Both the crop and utensils for working it up are less imposing certainly, but

Enrly in the spring the cane is planted by laying it in furrows, three or four stalks together, continuously, thus producing from the eyes at the joints a beautiful growth of almost impenetrable thickness, but otherwise much resembling corn in height and foliage, Very little work is required for its cultivation.

Late in the autumn, before frost, men may be seen with grubbing hoes taking down seed cane. In this case the stalks are not stripped or topped, as when it is prepared for the mill, but piled in a heap and covered with earth to remain until spring. If it is not a severe winter the stubble may be counted upon to furnish a

the stubble may be counted upon to furnish a fine crop the next year. An acre of cane will castly produce 400 or more gallons of molasses and with less labor than any other crop, so of this commodity there is always plenty, whatever clee may lack or fail.

From the time the joints begin to look blue or striped, according to whether it is the blue or ribbon variety, it is in active demand as a sort of sweet, or as apples are further north. There are few late fruits here except fox grapes and muscadines, those aids of chills and fever, so the sugar cane tills a real want.

Children carry it to teacher in lieu of fruits and flowers, and the girl's popularity may sometimes be reckoned by the number of stakes she has stacked up in the corner of the piazza. Without actually witnessing it, one can scarcely credit the dexterity with which even small boys and girls armed with dull barlows can peel the hard points, while a grown man, arrived at and girls armed with dull barlows can peel the hard points, while a grown man, arrived at courting age—not always synonymous with "years of maturity"—considers himself accomplished only when he can with a sharp knife peel a six-foot stalk completely without cutting it or breaking the strips of bark. Having acquitted himself of the performance, he rests assured of the adoration of all young women and very small boys.

sured of the adoration of all young women and very small boys.

It is quite wonderful what an amount of sweetness can be extracted from it after it is peeled, cut, and split into convenient, pieces. The art of chewing gracefully in the society of her "best young man" is one receiving much thought from the country lass, while her manner of disposing of the discarded "chewe" is looked upon by bachelors and widowers as offering a key to her qualities for housewifery. That the exercise is, reckoned physiologically, more productive of jaw power than of longovity

looked upon by bachelors and widowers as offering a key to her qualities for housewifery. That the exercise is, reckoned physiologically, more productive of jaw power than of longevity of teeth needs but the proof of coular testimony for confirmation. There is seldom seen a full fair set of teeth in the South, and this lack has, through cane chewing, the goober habit, and snuff dipping (the last happily becoming defunct), come to be a profitable field for the dental fraternity.

Thus, when molasses-making time rolls around, and Mr. Jack Frost has begun to leave his visiting cards, there is a twinge of melancholy in the hearts of the young that is not all due to reflections upon the dying summer, and they chew faster than ever. There is a busy day or so when negroes or the farmers' boys strip and top the cane, chewing madiy at every interval of rest; the farmer ries up the oldrashioned mill, cleans more or less thoroughly as evaporator, and, putting on his guano-sack apron, goos gayly to work.

Early and late the cane mill is the trysting place of all ages and conditions. Each corner claims a draught of the juice as it trickles from the mill, while the feeders, drivers, and bollers take frequent pauses and imbibe so copiously that one wonders mutely, if uninitated, sympathetically, if "to the manner bor..."

This juice is never known to hurt any one, and it will bring roses into pale haby faces in a manner to arouse all doctors to envy. This is witnessed scores of times.

Certainly a visit to a cane mill is calculated to confirm or to cure any taste for molasses one may have boasted of previously, for it can be the dirtiest place imaginable, and is, no matter how cleanly, unequisiled in nower to be smeary and sticky. Even the olior of the boiling juice is sneary.

how cleanly, unequisited in nower to be smeary and sticky. Even the odor of the boiling juice is smeary.

The evaporator is a long, shallow iron pan with bars dividing it into compartments. At one end may be the fresh, juice, while from the other is being drawn off molasses. If sugar is desired it is boiled very thick and put in open barrels to granulate. No amount of boiling will render the molasses fit for candy making unless it has been previously boiled and cooled, otherwise a cane mill would be an ideal place for an old fashioned candy pulling.

At a typical mill visited by the writer recently all appointments were of the rudest kind. The furnace door and bars were homemade: the odd stool on which the boiler sat to skim the syrup, the tall stand on which rich pine knots fiame at night, and all barrels, tubs, and strainers. Even the boiler himself was homemade and plain, savoring of old times and no fashions. He discoursed to his visitors on politics and the Church, dipping and skimming and stirring the while. Every comer was pressed to drink a brimming gourd of juice and carry home a jugful of hot syrup for the family.

Later on, when the reshous odor of the pine-knots mingles with the rich yet repulsive savors of the evaporator, when the mill has ceased to go round and round and the weary mule dreams after his day's work pulling the ponderous lever, there will be fewer sunbonnets in the group and the gourd will pass blitchly about, not from the juice barrel, but fadling out beer. This vile concootion is distilled from the skimming and is the shadow of evils which darken the autumn festival. It also urings its roses, but they do not adorn the cheeks of babes.

Mr. Josephson Nabbed the Burglar. A burglar entered the apartments of Benjamin Josephson on the second floor of the house

at 5 Sumpter street. Brooklyn, early yesterday morning by climbing up the fire escape. The noise he made in opening the window awakened Mr. Josephson, who jumped out of bed and suc-ceeded in seizing the intruder just as he had-reached the fire escape and was about to de-scend it. Mr. Josephson hauled the fellow back into the room and held him fast until a policeman re-sponded to his cries for help. At the Atlantic avenue station the prisoner said he was James Matthews of 885 Douglass street.

The Rev. Dr. Pullman Not Afraid of Jail, BRIDGEPORT, Dec. 15.-The Rev. Dr. Pullman, the defendant in the \$25,000 case man, the defendant in the \$25,000 case brought by Actress Jane May, had a crowded house in the First Methodist Episcopal Church to-night, and before beelining his sermon made allusion to his arrest. He thanked his church members who showed sympathy for him by becoming his bondsmen, but added:

"If I had gene to jail that would not have disturbed me. Better than I have been in jail, Futh was in jail, John Bunyan was in jail, and John Wesley was in jail." GERMAN INFLUENCE DID IT.

SECURED THE ADMISSION OF THE SECOND GUARD SHIP.

Abdul Hamid Dared Not Risk Losing the Support He Had Had from the Kaiser-The Policy of William II, in the East, BERLIN, Dec. 15 .- At the climax of the strain between the Sultan and the European powers the Sultan's assent to the issuance of firmans permitting the entrance of extra guard ships into the Dardanelles was obtained through his knowledge that Germany's support would be withdrawn if he refused. Throughout the diplomatic struggle the German Ambassador at Constantinople has been under instructions from Berlin to keep in the background, refraining from all initiative action. The German Ambassador was often absent from the conferences of the Ambassadors, but was always in direct communication with the Sultan, According to official information here, the Emperor saw no necessity for having a second guard ship at Constantinople, and was strongly opposed to the project of forcing the passage through the

Finally, however, under pressure brought to bear by Austria and Italy, the German Ambas sador was instructed to advise the Sultan that Germany must go with the allied powers in the event that strong measures should be required. At the same time the Sultan received the assurance of Germany that when the guard boat difficulty should be removed ample-time would be accorded to the Porte to reëstablish order in Asia Minor. It is probable that reliance upon the Kaiser's promise that no untimely pressure upon Turkey for reforms would have the assen of Germany had more influence upon the Sultan than did the insistence of M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador, and Sir Philip Currie, British Am-

bassador, that the firmans must be granted In the coming three months, if official expectations here are realized, diplomatic action in Constantinople will be relaxed. A great deal more confidence exists in Berlin in the Sultan's intention to carry out the promised reforms in especially in English official quarters. All the eferences that are made on the subject in the German semi-official press show this feeling and indicate the predominance of the opinion also that no intervention of the powers in Turkey involving a European war should be ventured upon. German popular and official sympathy with the Armenlans is keen, but it is argued that a war leading to the slaughter of the European armies would be a worse evil than anything that has happened in Armenia. The official organs in Vienna take a similar view of the situation. The Fremdenhatt declares that the Sultan is anxious to prove his sincerity and readiness to grant reforms, and hopes to be able to carry out vigorously his policy of restoring quiet among the different races inhabiting Asia

In regard to the reported refusal of Germany o permit the displacement of Turkhan Pasha and the substitution of Zia Pasha. Turkish Ampassador at Paris, as Turkish Ambassador Amoassador at Paris, as Turkish Ambassador to Germany nothing is definitely known. The appointment of Zia Pasha is uncertain, but in any event the change of Ambassadors even if Zia should be selected will not cause any discord between Germany and Turkey. A change in the Turkish Ministry is understood to be impending which may restore Tewfik Pasha to his post, here, but if Tewfik should retain office in Constantinople Turkhan Pasha would be oreferred as Turkish Ambassador in Berlin to any other Ottoman diplomat who would be likely to be selected.

other Ottoman diplomat who would be have, be selected.

The ministerial references which have been made in the Reichstag to the barring out of American insurance companies from transacting any further business in Prussia have lacked that strict accuracy which an honest statement ought to give. The assertion of Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Afairs, that the companies were suppressed solely that strict accuracy which an honest statement ought to give. The assortion of Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the companies were suppressed solely because they did not choose to comply with the regulations affecting home and foreign insurance companies alike totally ignored the fact that the rules which were enforced against the American companies were drawn up in 1801 by the Prussian Minister of the Interior purposely to wipe out American insurance companies. At the time these regulations were concocted, their strong anti-American biass was frankly avowed by the officials of the Home Office. It can further be stated upon authority that Geheimrath Knibel Doheritz of the Home Office openly admitted to the manager of an American insurance company that the Home Office was scarching for a way to block out the American insurance towns was from Prussia, and that he himself could not rest until he had succeeded in doing so.

The inaction of the Conservatives in the Reichstag during the oratorical encounters between the Socialist leaders and the Ministry is attributed to their dread of drawfing out a disclosure of the documents once belonging to Baron von Hammerstein, the absconding exellitor of the Kreuz Zeitung, which are in possession of the Socialists. Many members of the Right are compromised in the Hammerstein letters, and they advised the practical effacement of the party during the discussion in the Reichstag in order to retard the revelations which it was in the power of the Socialists to make. It is asserted that these members even suggested the establishment of a temporary arrangement with the Socialist group in the Reichstag. Since Wednesday's sitting, when Herren Bebel and Liebenters at the moment it should be deemed on ment of a temporary arrangement with the Socialist group in the Reichstag. Since Wednesday's sitting, when Herren Bebel and Liebknecht declared their intention to publish these letters at the moment it should be deemed opportune those of the Conservatives in the Reichstag who have nothing to fear from their publication have demanded that the lenders of the Right shall put an end to the intolerable situation, which the Socialists could prolong at their pleasure, or as long as the Conservatives permitted themeelves to be raralyzed by the Socialist threats. The introduction of an emphatic resolution challenging the production of the letters is now deemed the best cours to be pursued by the party, although it is known that in Hammerstein's correspondence there are letters from certain Conservative leaders in which passages abound containing expressions in which less majeste is not lacking. The President of the Reichstag can, of course, intendict the reading of such passages, but he cannot prevent the Socialists from snowing that the Conservatives, the rhetorical defenders of the throne, commit less majeste quite as readily as any member of the suppressed Socialist associations.

The Emperor, after attending the ceremony

any member of the suppressed Socialist associations.

The Emperor, after attending the ceremony of swearing in the naval recruits at Klei to-day, will go to Altona to-morrow to inspect the new German ironciad Koenig Wilhelm. He will take luncheon with Count von Waldersee at Altona and return to Berlin on Tuesday. The Empress has been in Dresden during the week to see her mother, the Dowager Duchess Adelaide of Holstein, and while there paid a short courtesy visit to the Queen of Saxony. Since returning to Berlin she has renewed her activity in Christmas shopping.

Diplomatic dinners are now frequent in accordance with the requirements of the season, and the receptions given at the Austrian. Italian, and Russian Embassies have added to the social burdens of the officials, but until the court season opens, after Christmas, the members of the imperial family will take no part in society functions.

functions, Herr Fischer, Socialist member of the Reich-Herr Fischer, Socialist member of the Reichstag, who was for some time employed as an editor on the Vorwards, the Socialist organ, complained at a public meeting yesterday that that paper habitually garbled reports and left out or smoothed down remarks in reports of succeeds that were unpalatable to the editors. He bimself, be declared, had been obliged in order to get accurate reports of his sown speeches at the recent Social-Bemocratic Congress at Breslau to go to the columns of the Conservative Post.

The Munich General Anxiger, which is in touch with the Bavarian Cabinet, announces the decision of the Ministry to declare Prince Regent Luitpoid King unon the tenth anniversary of his regency, June 10, 1860. The paner adds that the people are unanimous in their approval of such a step. Prince Luitpoid is an uncle of the present hopelessly insane King Otto.

The Lokal Anxiger says it is convinced.

uncle of the present hopelessly insane King Otto.

The Lokal Anzeiger says it is convinced that President Cleveland is not animated by any positive ill feeling toward Germany, although there is much in his recent message to Congress that is unpleasant, but he was obliged to do something to increase his following it, view of the coming Presidential election, so he thought it good posities to attack Germany.

The Variater's, commenting upon the epeches of Gen. Bronsart von Scholendorf, Minister of War, and Dr. Schosnsiedt, Minister of Justice, in the Reichstag during last week's Socialist debate, cites their remarks as proof that the Ministers continue in bindness as to the

Grand

Results follow the faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It does expel every trace of scrofula, cures rheumatism, neuralgia and catarrh, creates an appetite and makes the

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Besides our usual unrivalled supply of Clothing and everything else necessary for the complete outfitting of Young Folks, we offer during the Christmas season a most attractive line of Toys, Dolls, Games, Books, and other distinct-

Holiday Goods at low prices 60-62 West 23d St.

strength of the Democracy. Time, it says, will show that a repressive policy on the part of any government is suicidal.

Chancellor von Hohenlohe will give a dinner to the new Hritish Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, on Tuesday. Mr. Theodore Runyon, United States Ambassador, will be one of the guests.

Lascelles, on Tuesday. Mr. Theodore Runyon, United States Ambassador, will be one of the guests.

The Hamburg shipping house of H. Vogemann will put a regular steamship line between Hamburg and New York intoservice on Jan. 15.

The Topelistit publishes a report of an interview of Fresident Vincent of the Ottoman Hank, in which he declares that the position of that institution is better than that of most of the European banks. The financial position of Turkey, he says, is not so serious as is generally supposed. She silways has some reserve funds in her coffers, and the real deficit in the treasury is much less than the assumed deficit.

The Vienna Bourse operators have not yet met their obligations to the Berlin operators, which were fixed by compromise by the President of the Berlin Bourse last week. In consequence of this the London and Paris Bourse brokers have joined the Berlin brokers in a protest to the Vienna Bourse Committee against the default or the Austrian operators. The Vienna committee, upon the strength of this protest, will prepare a petition to the Government to amend the betting law so as to enable the Bourse authorities to prosecute the defaulters who are now refusing to pay their differences to the Berlin brokers, with whom they had business transactions. Despite the fact that the Hourse Committee of Vienna ruled that they might properly settle their differences upon a basis of forty per cent, reduction of the amounts actually due, the defaulting operators have refused to pay, taking refuge under the betting clauses of the common law, which the committee are now seeking to have amended.

REFUGE IN THE BEAR'S CAGE.

Circus Man Who Was Pursued for Two Weeks by the Negroes He Had Deceived. "I was out with the red wagons from 1870

until 1890," said an old circus man, "and dur ing that time I travelled over all the different circuits in the South and West. There was one trip we made that I will never forget, and somewhere in the South there must be a few hundred negroes still alive who will never for "It was back in '76 and we were running

what is known as a steamboat circus. That is, we loaded all our paraphernalia on a steamboat and steamed down the Mississippi River, stopping at small towns, villages, hamlets, and even little settlements of four and five houses. In fact, we would make a landing at any point where there seemed to be any chance of a fair audience, and what money the show didn't get the shell and card men who accompanied us were sure to rope in. We had a man with A named Mack, Aleck Mack. He was an old gold hunter and circus man, and knew the business from A to Z. He could tumble, ride bareback, do a comic turn, swing on a trapeze, or work the cards or shells like an expert, and, in fact, was an extraordinary man in every way and a usefu! man for a circus, as you can imag-ine. It was down in Louisiana, at a place called Sayou La Fourche, that Mack worked

called Sayou La Fourehe, that Mack worked the game which made that trip memorable. It's a wild country all through there, or was then, and one rarely runs across any whites. It's all negroes, and the most superstitions class of colored people at that. I never could make out where they all came from, but just as soon as we'd make a landing they'd come flocking out of the woods, three and four on a single mule and dozens on foot.

"The show had been doing poorly for some weeks, and we were short of money, when Mack suggested a scheme which he said might bring in a few hundred dollars. He got a great chunk of iron ore out of the ballast box of the boat, covered it carefully with a bit of spotless canvas, and when the negroes flocked about us at Bayou La Fourche, circulated a report among them that we had a marvellous loadstone aboard. It had come down from the heavens in the midst of a terrific storm a week before, he said, and had been picked up by the circus hands. Well, sir, you never saw such an excited lot of colored people in your life. A loadstone is full of luck in the mind of a Louisiana negro, and nothing would do but what they must see Mack's treasure. Well, we showed it to them, and they examined it with great reverence, and snapped at his offer to sell them bits of it for 25 and 50 cents, according to size.

"For two days we laid off at Bayou La

great reverence, and snapped at his offer to sell them bits of it for 25 and 50 cents, according to size.

"For two days we laid off at, Bayou La Fourche while Mack chipped off bits of the ore and sold it to the negroes, and when we finally packed up and left we had about \$500 of the colored people's money, which they had exchanged for bits of the ballast. We never found out how the negroes discovered the swindle, but they dil, and a lot of them swore to have Mack's life. They followed the show for nearly two weeks, and the only way that we could insure Mack's safety was to put him in the bear case every time we landed. The bears were tame enough, but entirely too friendly, and they made life miserable for the poor man while they had him in the case. We finally got out of the country and into civilization, and then Mack quit the shew, and I've never seen him since. I shall never forget the way he fooled those negroes though, and I guess there's a lot of those negroes alive yet who'll never forget it, either."

MAYBEATIE-UPINPHILADELPHIA Trolley Employees to Present an Ultima tum to the Traction Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 15 .- After the un successful effort yesterday of a committee representing the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees to induce John Lowber Welsh, President of the Union Traction Com pany, to listen to the grievances of the employees of the road, a committee of the association met last evening and put the grievances of the men in definite shape for presentation to the officials of the company. The chief demands of the men are for a ten-hour day with \$2 as a day's pay; the protection of motormen agains the inclemencies of the weather; that no em-ployee shall be discharged for belonging to a laployee shall be discharged for belonging to a labor organization, and that those men who have already been discharged for belonging to the Amalgamated Association shall be reinstated. Although no threat of a strike was made with the request for the consideration of the demands, it is understood that the demands will be presented again in the nature of an ultimatum to the company. The Union Traction Company controls most of the street railways of Philadelphia, and employs about 7,000 men. The company has declared war upon labor organizations, and is discharging all men known to belong to one. That the men's demands will be rejected there is little doubt, and if they are sufficiently organized they may strike, but so far as is known, the majority of the conductors and motormen have not yet joined the Amalgamated Association.

MRS. YOUNGS STILL ALIVE. One of the Bullets Fired by Her Husband In Likely to Cause Beath.

FORT HUNTER, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Alice Youngs, wife of William Youngs, who was yesterday afternoon shot twice by her husband, is A bill will be introduced in the Legislature in January next providing for the incorporation of West Troy as a city. The proposed new city has a popula-tion of about 12,000. her recovery. One of the bullets is lodged in her spinal column, and her body is becoming rigid. The attending surgeons have been unable to locate the ball. Youngs has been committed to jail to await the action of the Grand mitted to jail to await the another a baby in After shooting his wife, who held a baby in her arms at the time, Youngs drank a quantity of laudanum, but the amount was too great to observe the amount was too great him.

cause death.

Mrs. Youngs is still at the home of Archibald

A. McLaughlis, whom Youngs charges with
having shown attentions to his wife. McLaughlin has a wife and daughter. The only witness
to the shooting is said to be Mrs. McLaughlin,
who has been an invalid for years.

TICKETS, BUT NO SEATS.

A MOB OF WINDOW PRIVILEGE

VICTIMS AT THE THALIA.

All the East Side Deluged with Tickets Which Proved to Be Permission to Buy Sents at 25 Cents On-The Barriendes Carried by Storm and Police Called Out. Mr. George Weil's first experience in providing the Bowery with sacred concerts will probably linger in his memory. Mr. Well is a young man with red cheeks and bright black eyes. Recently he hired the Thalla Theatre for Sunday night to give a concert in English. For six nights in the week the official language of the theatre is Hebrew, and many of the younger patrons, so Mr. Well says, had expressed a desire for a change. So he got to-

Now Mr. Well conceived an idea which he thought would make the show a financial success. He issued an enormous number of socease, he issued an enormous number of so-called window privilege tickets printed on red, yellow, blue, and white cards, the wording of which was slightly misleading, to say the least, and he caused them to be circulated throughout the district about the theatre. The tickets read as follows:

gether a number of variety artists, under the

Exchange, and the concert for last night was

advertised far and wide throughout the lower

THALIA THEATRE. 46 and 48 Bowery. WINDOW PRIVILEGE. Sunday evening, Dec. 15, GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.

Good for 25 cents. This ticket will not be good if advertising matter torn down or covered until after the expiration this engagement, for which this ticket is given.

Can be exchanged at the box office for reserved seat at 7:30 P. M.

Long before 7 o'clock last night a crowd of young men and boys, each armed with one of the tickets, began to gather about the entrance of the theatre, and when the doors were opened a great rush was made to get within the building. So sudden was the onslaught that the doorkeepers stationed at the stairways leading to the galiery ou the left and the balcony on the right were nearly carried off their feet.

"These tickets won't sadmit you!" they yelled. "They're only good for 25 cents when you buy a reserved seat."

When the meaning of the words finally dawned on the few of the crowd that spoke English, and when they had translated them into German, Hebrew, Yiddish, and Italian for the benefit of the others, a mighty howl arose.

"Ve are schwindied alreaty!" yelled one man. Where is the manager!" cried a dozen in chorus, "He's given us de entire tirteen hearts, 'said a young man with a large diamond in his shirt front. Somebody said that Mr. Well was in the box office, whereupon the crowd turned and charged on the ticket seller.

"We can't let you in on those tickets." he said. "If you will read the printed matter carefully you will see that they are only good for 25 cents when you buy a 50-cent or 75-cent seat."

At this there was a chorus of yells and groans. an be exchanged at the box office for reserved sea at 7:30 P. M.

"We can't let you in on those tickets." he said. "If you will read the printed matter carefully you will see that they are only good for 25 cents when you buy a 50-cent or 75-cent seat."

At this there was a chorus of yells and groans, after which everybody tried to talk at once. Here are some of the things that were said:

"You can't give me no rag to chew."

"I lief in Bagster streedt."

"Vue rea fakir."

"Let me at him till I soak him."

"I want me money's worth and I'll—"

"Knock down the rail!"

"I'll separate de fakir from his breath."

"Ach't tott. I will his face break into."

"I getta da tick, I hear-a de concert."

The crowd helding window privilege increased until the lobby of the theatre was jammed and the sidewalk was impassable. Those in the street were clamoring in various languages for those inside to move forward. Manager Weil and the attachés were badly frightened, but they refused to admit a single one of the ticket holders without the price. At last some one suggested a rush for the 25-cent seats and in an instant the crowd parted and surged toward the entrances to the galiery and balcony.

"Up the stairs they went with a whoop. At the top of the first flight on the left hand side there is a heavy wooden gate which extends across the entire passage. As the crowd came up the gatekeeper pulled the gate shut and took up his stand behind. The clumsy barricade up the gatekeeper pulled the gate shut and took up his stand behind. The clumsy barricade is there is a heavy wooden gate which extends across the entire passage. As the crowd came up the gatekeeper pulled the gate shut and took up his stand behind. The clumsy barricade is the balcony.

"The tright wing of the crowd tore it from its hinges, and in the rush the doorkeeper was carried off his feet. He went down in a heap and the crowd trampied over him. There was no barricade on the stairway leading to the balcony. The right wing of the cro. fjust brushed the doorkeeper aside and trooped into the balcony. The right wing of the cro. fjust brus

on't you give us our money and let us go home?" asked one. When 'he manager refused to treat with them they made all sorts of threats. "Let's sue him," said an old man. The suggestion was received with enthusiasm, but when the old man asked for \$1 from each of the crowd to defray the legal expenses nobody responded.

the old man asked for \$1 from each of the crowd to defray the legal expenses nobody responded.

Mr. Well said to a reporter that he had no intention of deceiving any one. "These ticketa." he said, "were given to bill posters with instructions to leave two in every store that gave us a window privilege. I told them to explain the exact terms upon which they would be received at the box office, and to be sure that each window owner understood the terms before the bills were put up. The printing of them on cards of various colors has no significance whatever."

"But the seats in the gallery are advertised at 25 cents each. Why did you not put them at the disposal of the holders of these tickets?" asked the reporter.

"Because that was not the idea," replied Mr. Well. "The tickets are only good for 25 cents when a 50 or 75 cent seat is bought."

By the time the curtain was raised everything was quiet in the theatre.

SUNDAY LAW IN NIAGARA FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 15,-Notwithstanding the orders of the Police Commission standing the orders of the Police Commissionars, the music halls of this city were again running full blast to-night. The proprietors will probably be arrested to-morrow for the second time, though their trial for the first violation last Sunday, resulting in their arrest the following day, has not yet been held. It will come up on Wednesday. The saloons also were wide open as usual, and no effort was made to close them. It is now said only one reform will be attempted at a time, and that the concert hall violation cases will be pushed to the fullest extent. Frayers were offered in nearly all the churches for the success of the Sunday closing move-thent, and many clergymen touched on the sub-ject in their sermons.

LAVERY'S BARTENDER NABBED.

The Arrest Made at the Instance of City Vigilante Dwight. Detective McGuire of the West Thirtieth street station bought a drink of whiske; yester-

day in the saloon of John Lavery, at Twenty-seventh street and Seventh avenue. He arrested the bartender, George Lavery, brother of the proprietor, and locked him up. Later the bartender was bailed out.

JMr. Dwight of the City Vigilance League reported the saloon as doing business. John Lavery is called the "Mayor of Seventh avenue."

Under the arrangement reported in THE SUN yesterday for liquidating the business of the Empire State Bank, its office will be removed to-day to the Astor Place Bank, where balances will be paid to depositors on demand, and where, if they choose, the depositors may at once open accounts with the Astor Place Bank.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. There were 59 exclae arrests yesterday. SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. Our Silk-lined Overcoats are made with a double lining -wool inside the silk-

insuring additional warmth and durability. PRICES \$22 TO \$50.

Those at \$22 are highly recommended. HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR MEN.

An immense assortment, at name of the European and American Theatrical prices always reasonable. Open Evenings until Christmas. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN.

Clothing and Furnishings, BROADWAY, COR. 26TH ST.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF CONFESSES.

She Had Been Pilfering in One Place for Three Months. Twelve-year-old Maggie Woods of 83 Cole street, Brooklyn, last night visited a restaurant in Columbia street, near Harrison, and was so lavish in her expenditures and display of wealth as to excite the attention of the proprietor. Policeman Gerry was sum-moned, and after a talk with the girl was satisfied that she had been engaged in some thieving exploit, and took her to the Amity street station. When searched a gold watch and other jewelry and \$39.45 in money were found in her possession. She broke down and confessed that she had stolen the money and jewelry, as well as other money and valuables, from Mrs. Meta Elekeff of 25 Hamilton avenue. She said that all the plunder which she did not carry with her she had given to Helen Robinson of 56 President street. A visit by the detectives to the President street house showed that the girl's story was true. They found there a big tin box full of jewelry, and small but choice articles of ciothing, valuable papers, silver knives and forks, foreign coins, and pawn tickets for some jewelry which the girl had pawned. A doll and a doll carriage were also found at the house, which Maggle said she had also stolen from Mrs. Elekoff. Helen Robinson was arrested as a receiver of stolen goods.

Mrs. Elekoff keeps a saloon and restaurant, and Maggle was a regular waiter there. Her pilferings extended over a period of three months.

DIXON ON THE AUB CASE. He Lays Goff's Blunder to the Example of

His Predecessor. Recorder Goff's action in the Barbara Aub case was reviewed by the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., in the Academy of Music yesterday morn ing in his address, "The Administration of Justice in New York." Mr. Dixon said: "In commenting on the judicial action of Recorder Goff in the Aub case. I have no criticism to make except in one particular, and that is that Recorder Goff should not have charged the jury as he did. I criticise the severity of that charge. I do not believe that it is the duty

that charge. I do not believe that it is the duty of a Judge to convict a man by such a charge. In pursuing such a course Recorder Goff was but following, the example of former Recorder Smyth. The records of the courts will show that more than 1,000 men have been convicted by a Judge's charge, and not by the facts. Carlyle Harris was so convicted. I say it as a lawyer. I am a lawyer and have had experience as a lawyer. In that case the jury found a verdict because the Judge charged that it should not give a verdictagainst his charge. Such a charge is nothing but morder. A man is innocent until twelve men have found him gullty, and no Judge has a right to deprive him of that privilege.

"Recorder Goff was unable to shake off the example of his predecessors in office. Had any one else but Goff tried that case he would not have been criticised."

MINNIE ARNETT ALMOST WELL.

Mr. Winkemeler, on Whose Stoop She Shot Herself, Visits Her Often. Miss Minnie Arnett, the young woman who shot herself in the right breast on the doorstep of Christian F. Winkemeier's house, in Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, and who is still confined in the Seney Hospital, is rapidly recovering, and in a couple of days she will be able to leave the hospital. She still carries the bullet with which she intended to end her romance with the rich candy manufacturer in her breast, but apparently she suffers no inconvenience

from it.

The doctors all regard her rapid recovery as remarkable. One of them remarked that a longshoreman would probably have died of such a wound in a few days. Through the generosity of Mr. Winkemeier Miss Arnett has had the best possible care at the hosnital. Her every wish has been gratified. Mr. Winkemeier visits her frequently.

Miss Arnett is under arrest at the hospital on a charge of attempted suicide, and a policeman is constantly on guard there to prevent an attempt to escape. On her discharge from the hospital she will be arraigned before Police Justice Tighe in the Adams Street Court, She is to be a witness for Mrs. Winkemeier in her suit for divorce. Her affidavit forms the most important feature in the complaint.

STOLE A BICYCLE.

The Thief Said to Be a Brother of Police Captain Haughey. James Haughey, 38 years old, of 257 West Twenty-seventh street, who is said to be a brother of Police Captain Haughey of the West Forty-seventh street station, was held for trial yesterday morning in Jefferson Market Court on a charge of grand larceny. On Saturday afternoon Emil Lokay of 518 East Sixteenth street rode up on a bicycle to the house at 227 West Twenty-seventh street. He dismounted and left his wheel at the curb when he entered the house. When he returned the wheel was gone.

the house. When he regarded the gone.

He quickly notified Policeman Colligan of the West Thirty-seventh street station, who, on making inquiries, learned that Haughey had been seen with a bicycle. The persons who saw him volunteered the information that the thief did not have time to get far away, and would probably be found hiding somewhere on the block. block.

Lokay and the policeman began a search, and found Haughey crouching behing the wheel underneath a high stoop. He dealed having stolen the wheel, but could not explain in court yesterday morning how he came to have it in his possession.

MARQUIS SACRIPANTI'S ARRIVAL. The Pope's Messenger Will Be Met on Arrival by Major J. D. Kelley.

Baltimore, Dec. 15.—Marquis Sacripanti, the member of the Noble Guard who has been commissioned as the Pope's envoy to bring to this country the insignia of office and the briefs for the elevation of Mgr. Francis Satolli to the Car-dinalate, is on board the steamship Fulda, which is due in New York on next Thursday.

At the request of Mar. Satolli, through the

At the request of Mgr. Satolli, through the suggestion of Cardinal Gibbons, he will be met at the pier upon the arrival of the steamer by Major John D. Keiley, City Tressurer of Brooklyn, the Cardinal's friend, and received in a manner due to his rank. Major Keiley will be accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Frederick B. Ronker, Secretary of the Apostolic Delegation, and the Marquis will be escorted to Washington in a special car.

At Washington Marquis Sacripanti will be Mgr. Satoliff squest, and, after recovering from the fatigue of his journey, will go to Baltimore and be presented to Cardinal Gibbons, whose associate he will be in the ceremony of investing the Papal Delegate with his new dignity on the first Sunday in January at the Baltimore cathedral.

TROOP B OF BROOKLYN

To Be Mustered Into the State Service this Evening. Troop B. Brooklyn's new cavalry organiza-tion, will be mustered into the service of the

State at the North Portland avenue armory to-night. There are ninety members enrolled, and night. There are ninety members enrolled, and all of them have passed a satisfactory physical examination. Major B. T. Clayton will be in command, and First-Licut John A. Anderson of the Thirteenth Regiment and A. A. Mitchell, formerly Captain of the Independent Cavairy Company, will be First and Second Lieutenants, respectively. Dr. Jesse T. Duryes of Flatbush will be the surgeon.

The county has appropriated \$5,000 to fit up the old North Fortland avenue armory for the accommodation of the troop. SKATERS DEFY THE POLICE.

FUN AT VAN GORILANDT PARK LAKE YESTERDAY.

While the Lake Was Crowded the Police Discovered that the Ice Was Unsafe and Tried to Drive the Skaters Of Then

Came the Fun, and the Reserves Had to Be Called Out to Clear the Ice, About 4,000 persons were skating on the thin ice of Van Cortlandt Lake at half past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the ice began to waver as if about to break and let the skaters into the water. The police realized the dangerous condition of affairs, and ordered the skaters

off, but they refused to go, and it was found necessary to call additional police. Four arrests were made as a result of the refusal of the people to leave the ice. Sergeant John W. England and four park policemen were in charge of the lake vesterday, Skating began at 8 o'clock in the morning. The first to arrive with their skates were persons who lived in the vicinity of the park, then the trains brought down from Yonkers and other places in the neighborhood of a thousand. By 10:30 o'clock about 2.000 persons were gliding over the lake. The ice at that time was calcu-

lated to be about four inches thick. As the hours slipped by the number of skaters increased, and at noon the four policemen in charge had to control fully five thousand persons. These consisted of men, women, and children, from five to fifty years of age.

The sport continued uninterrupted until 3% o'clock, when the temperature became milder and the ice began to melt, and little pools of water formed on the surface. The police calculated that at that time the ice had become an inch thinner than it was in the morning. One of the officers noticed that it had lost its firmness, and was bending under the skaters. He immediately notified Sergeant England, and the latter ordered everybody off the lake.

He immediately notified Sergeant England, and the latter ordered everybody off the lake. The order was not obeyed. The skaters only laughed at the police and scurried away toward the other end of the lake. A large body of them, numbering possibly 500, gathered at the point where the wavering of the ice was noticed, and proclaimed loudly that they would skate until they got tired.

By this time the condition of the ice was so dangerous that the police assembled in a body and made a charge on the crowd with the intention of driving them to the shore. Most of the women became frightened and fled to the banks, but a large body of the men and boys expressed their determination to remain where they were. When the police ran toward them they scurried nimbly out of reach as definit as ever. Finally, a couple of daring young fellows shouted:

"Come on, boys, let's have fun with the sparrow cops!" whereat the crowd laughed.

Thus encouraged, the two began skating in circles about the policemen, gradually drawing nearer to them. Suddenly the latter would make a grab for the offenders and, of course, miss them, as it was impossible to lay hold of the skaters, who would simply stoop down and glide swiftly by under the extended arm of the would-be captor.

The tormentor would then put his fingers to his nose and ridicule the policeman. Gradually the rest of the skaters, men, women, and children, joined in the fun. until eventually nearly every skater upon the ice was adding to the rising anger and discomfiture of the graycoats.

Finally, however, the crowd appeared to give way and was gradually driven to the northern portion of the lake. The police were already smilling in anticipation of the early end to their rising anger and contemplating a lust effort which would, they thought, clear the entire lake, when with a whoop the crowd made a dash by them and again scattered over the cleared territory.

Then the coppers got really angry, and an anoffensite skater, who had started toward the

lake, when with a whoop the crowd made a dash by them and again scattered over the cleared territory.

Then the coppers got really angry, and an anoffensive skater, who had started toward the shore, was knocked down by a fist blow. As the crowd assumed's threatening attitude after this incident, and had increased to over 5,000 persons, the police gave it up, and, amid catcalls and hisses, started for the shore. A man was sent to the Kingsbridge station for assistance.

The reserves, six in number, in charge of Officer Gallagher, started for the lake at once in the patrol wagon. Upon reaching there they were greeted with hisses, but they alighted from the wagon with such an air of outsness that the greater part of the crowd concluded to leave the ice before hostilities began. The park police once more tackied their task, which, with the assistance of the municipal officers, was rendered a fairly easy one.

They had not forgotten their previous discomflure, however, and when a sympathetic-looking spectator shouted to one, "Hey! officer, that man there threw showballs at you," the officer in his pent-up wrath forgot that there was not a vestige of snow upon the ground, and promptly grabbed the young man indicated. The policeman did not see the joke until the prisoner was laughingly discharged at the Kingsbridge station by the Captain half an hour later.

The reserves also came in for considerable

Kingsbridge station by the Captain hair an nour later.

The reserves also came in for considerable good-natured chaff. One young woman created considerable merriment by catching an officer around the neck and begging him to allow her to take "just one more skate around the pond." He was obdurate, however, and led her off the pond, whereupon she repreached him with his ungaliant conduct. Three persistent skaters were arrested.

By 4:20 o'clock the lake was clear, and a crowd of nearly 8,000 persons was congregated about the railroad crossing awaiting trains bound north and south. There was a good deal of pushing and good-natured boisterousness in

bound north and south. There was a good deal of pushing and good-natured bolsterousness in the rush for places on the trains, and some pretty rough treatment was given to a few of the more persistent of the young men, whose pertinacity became too marked. Special trains were telegraphed for and run until the crowd had been cared for, and the agents along the line were instructed to inform the purchasers of tickets that there was no skating.

Of the four prisoners taken only two were held at the Kingsbridge police station. They were Arthur Herman. aged 21 years, of 227 Edgecombe avenue, and Henry Frank, 18 years old, of 209 West 127th atreet. They were charged with disorderly conduct in not leaving the ice when commanded to do so.

MARK TWAIN IN ADELAIDE. The Town Turned Out to Meet Him and Begged Him to Come Again. Mark Twain has had a great reception in

Australia, where he has been lecturing and having fun with people. Australian news-papers which have arrived tell about it. He arrived in Adelaide, South Australia, on Oct. 12. The Advertiser of that town tells of a great crowd that assembled to welcome him at the railroad station. There was "His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor" at the head.

at the railroad station. There was "His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor" at the head. The humorist fooled them all by leaving the train at Aldgate and riding into town, but the Australians got in their reception after all. It was on the evening of the same day that he arrived, and it was attended by all the officials of the town. Before the reception a reporter of the Adverticer got around and interviewed him about Australia and America. The interviewer said:

"He was delighted with the country, and the people struck him as rather American than English. In what way? "Well, with their absence of shyness and self-consciousness. That is American and Australian, out not English. The Englishman has a sort of reserve, and a part of that reserve comes from native shyness and self-consciousness." However, we are to have a book on Australia as soon as the spirit moves the genial humorist to write. An inquiry about American journalism brought out Mark Twain as a defender of the newspapers of his country from a general charge of venality. "It is like the superstition that Americans all carry revolvers and are handy at shooting one another, especially in the Southern States. The American does not know the truth about his own country, and how should the foreigner?"

At the reception, the newspaper says, the visitor was welcomed heartily by the Mavor. There were half a dozen specehes, and the visitor told stories that delighted the Farty beyond measure. Of his lecture the newspaper says: "The Fineatre Royal was crowded to its last seat when Mark Twain made his first appearance before an Adelaide audience. Every class of society, from his Excellency the Lieutemant-Governor downward, was represented amid the sea of faces that was furned toward the stage at 8 o'clock. The legal destringent was strong, so also was the elemination of aumor."

The story goes on to tell of "tremendoms" en hussiasm that followed the humorist's as

they are not gifted with an appreciation aumor."

The story goes on to tell of "tremendous en husiasm that followed the humorist's a sertion that "such kindness was calculated it make a stranger doubt if he is a stranger all." "For close our two hours, with of short interval, the audience was annued at charmed, and until they looked at the watches very few would believe that it watches very few would believe that it will no clock when the speaker made his has The humorist delivered three betties he elide, and, according to the newspapers, we time the theatre was crewited and the best never tired of listening to him. The officers the town and the lending efficiency besided him visit them again before he left the country.

WE CO TO FLINT'S. Christmas buyers are saying A small of the three words to those who want goes to a fact the Line 15 West 2list at

Horses, Carriages, &c. FOR SALE—Due or two denkers, and could able for children's use or the atrices with trees of the atrices with the same of the atrices with the same of the trees of the same of the s